THE STATE CAPITAL.

OF PROSPECTS OF THE BORACKERS

The New York Charter To Be Again Amended.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS IN DANGER.

The Department of Public Parks of New York.

Repeal of the Charitable Commission Act-The Public Watchman Bill-The Amended Murder Law-Harry Genet's Successor Sworn In.

It will have been noticed that during the past two weeks not less than three bills looking to the iment of the present charter of Brooklyn have been introduced-two in the Senate (one by gave you the salient points in to-day's Herald) and the third by Mr. Donohue, in the Assembly. on of these three bills is a good sized volume in steelf, and would probably, if placed together leaf by leaf, make a very respectable looking ground-work for a new plan of the city, which they ever it was before in its laws and in the rules of zens. Now, the fact that the session has got along so far with no bill in the shape of a charter amendment for any place nearer New York than her

RIVAL IN PIETY AND OFFICIAL CORRUPTION has led a great many honest people into the belief that Gotham for once is to be left severely alone, and that her present rule of government and its bad as well as its good qualities can be allowed to create confusion among departments and bureaus and daily strifes between contend, ing small fry authorities for another year without encangering the existence of the general community. But I am in a position to inform you to-day that New York is again to be dealt with severely in the charter amendment line and that the tinkers are already actively at work "perfecting" the various schemes in the form of a bill, by which ne people in power now and others not in power, but who are anxious to obtain changes that will, of course, apparently be beneficial to the public at large, while doing themselves no harm pe-There are two parties at the bottom of the plan, each being made up last year, will get an overhauling in a special bill,

COWCATCHER TO THE LOCOMOTIVE, nation "ring," or round house, and full steam will at once be put on for the final goal. When the plan for the amendments I speak of was first hinted, it was the Police Commissioners, the Tax Commissioners and a few small fry officials who alone were to be aimed at; but a look over the field, a short time ago, forewarned the planners that there would be for a few others if anything like a one-sided job was put up, and hence a general new plan was decided upon. Most of those anxious that nearly all the offices now filled in the city and county by appointment should be made elective; but for certain reasons the clean sweep was abandoned, one of them being that be arrangement necessitated an entirely new charter. One thing is certain about the matter now, and that is that if the amendments are introduced the ce of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works will be made elec-tive. Delaneld Smith, the present Corporation el, is believed to be now hand in giove with

Comptroller Green, who is so (and which he has already found out probably) that a special bill making his office elective would meet but little, if any, opposition. Green has the shrewdness to have secured (at least the statement the promise of Smith's support if he should be alone aimed at and have himself placed side by cide with Smith in any measure meant to get him put one side by a spring election. Hence been considering the amendments they think ought to be made to the present charter, have come to the conclusion to make not only the Comptroller's and Corporation Counsel's offices elective but also that of Commissioner of Public Works and two of the present Commissions. By this means they hope to give an unpartisan look to the whole affair and prevent Smith's alliance with Green saving the latter anyhow. There will be lots of fun, as the boys say, when the amendments are introduced.

THE WORKINGMEN'S BILL.

The bill, which was designed to define to pectal duties of the Park and Public Works Con The bill, which was designed to define the special duties of the Park and Public Works Commissions in the matter of certain work on the parks, roads and streets, created a lively breeze in the Assembly this afternoon. Mr. Spencer attempted to have an amendment tacked on to it of an Andy Greenish character, which failed by the opposition of Amesirs. Beebe, Daly, Coughlin and others. In opposing the amendment Mr. Coughlin shook the confidence in it of certain of the country members by the stand he took as to its real purport. In speaking on the subject he said:—

I hope the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. Spencer, will not prevail, for the reason that I don't think it is any part of the business of the Legislature of this State to say who shall or who shall not regulate and grade the streets and avenues in our city or in any other city in the State. That is a duty which belongs more properly to the Common Council. This was the opinion of the framers of the last charter given to the city of New York, and I think that that instrument, botched and incongruous as it is, bears me out in making this assertion. So clear its for

more properly to the Common Council. This was the opinion of the reamers of the last charter given to the city of New York, and I think that that instrument, botched and incongruous as it is, bears me out in making this asserticn. So clear is it to my mind that the Common Council now nas the power to order this work to be done that I am decidedly of the opinion that there never would have been any necessity for offering this bill here if it were not that our city is unfortunately saddled with a Mayor who is about twenty-live years behind the age in which we live, who has little or no sympathy with the working classes or their sufferings, and who allows his preferences for one department and his prejudices against another to bilind his judgment in discriminating between them. Now, I don't care who does this work: I have no choice between the Department of Public Works. It is enough for me to know that the city needs the work, and that by setting it in operation it will afford relief to some 2,000 suffering laborers and their lamilies. I had this object in view when I offered my resolution relative to the workingmen the first day of this session, and this park is one of the Public Works I then called attention to as being in a position somewhat similar to the work on the new Capitol. The Ways and Means Committee, to whom my resolution, and I gave it my hearty approval. This bill sumply proposes to carry out in New York the good work started here; and I only object to the proposed amendment because, first, I think it is beneath the dignity of this Legislature to go into the business of regulating and grading streets in any city; and second, because I am opposed to robbing a people of their rights, as you certainly do when you make the head of a department, who is appointed by one man, superior to the Common Council, whose members are chosen by a direct wote of the people.

The bill was, after Mr. Coughlin's remarks and the esgineering of the New York democrats, finally passed, although not till after Governor not

stands:—
An Acr to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to
the powers and duties of the Department of Public
Parks of the city of New York," passed June 28, 1878,
and in relation to the powers of the Common Common
is a people of the State of New York, represented in
Senate and Assembly, de enact as follows.—
Secretor I.—Section I of "An set in relation to the
powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks of
the city of New York," is hereby smended so as for read
as follows.

as follows:—Secretary and selection of the lines of curb and other surface constructions in all streets and avenues, within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park or place, which are now or hereafter may be under the control and management of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, is hereby vessed in the anid Board of Commissioners; and the said Board of Commissioners; and the said Board of Commissioners and also have power to plant trees and to construct erect and establish

seats, dranking formiasse, statues and works of art, whenever they may deem it for the public interest so to do on the said parts of said public streets and avenues, and the said parts of said public streets and avenues shall, at all times after the same are opened, the subject to such rules and regulations in respect to the uses thereof and erections and projections thereon as the said Board of Commissioners may make therefor. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the said Board of Commissioners to do any work in the matter of regulating, grading, paving, sewering, cuirbing and guttering any of the streats or avenues herem mentioned, in so far as to determine the department under the direction of which the work shall be done.

SEC 2—This act shall take effect immediately.

the direction of which the work shall be done.
Sec 2—This act shall take effect immediately.

THE MADDRS ABBOTT CONTRET

was brought up in the lower honse to-day by Mr.
Cole, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and
Elections. He advocated the adoption of the resointion reported by the majority of the committee,
awarding the seat to Mr. Madden. If the resolution
of the minority was adopted Mr. Abbott would
hold his seat against our convictions of what
right is. It is conceded by all that if the canvassers had performed their duty Mr. Madden would
have got his seat, leaving to Mr. Abbott, if fraud
was discovered, to take legal steps to secure the
seat which the majority of the committee reports
belongs to Mr. Madden.

Mr. Jacoss believed that the subject involved
was a very important one—in fact, too important
to pass upon hastily—and he moved that the lurther consideration of the question be postponed
until next Tuesday, immediately after the reading
of the journal.

Mr. Woodin said that the question was one of
equal importance to the sitting member and the
contestant, also the people they represent.
Already a month had been spent by the committee in the investigation of this case, and he beheved that was sufficient time. The testimony
was before the Senate in a printed form. There
was nothing to be lost and nothing to be gained by
postponemont.

Mr. Jacoss said there were many questions of

was nothing to be lost and nothing to be gained by postponement.

Mr. Jacobs said there were many questions of importance in the case, and they were before the senate lor the first time; they may become a precedent. Mr. Abbott wishes that the matter may be postponed, so that his riends may have an opportunity to examine the testimony. He would withdraw the motion to postpone and move to lay on the table.

Mr. Cos said he had not had an opportunity to examine the testimony, and hoped the Senate would grant nim the privilege by postponing action.

The motion to table was lest by the following

The motion to table was lest by the following YASS—Messrs. Bradley, Coc. Dayton, Fox, Jacobs, Johnson, Ledwith, Moore, Farmenter and Kay—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Hooth, Cole, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellorg, King, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman and Woodin—1.

son, Seikreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman and Woodin-12.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the subject be made the special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Bhadley, who presented the minority report, said he had voted for postponing the question because he believed Senators were not prepared to vote upon it. The question was not one of party preference, but one which called for the judicial action of the Senate. When members of the Senate rise and request that they be afforded an opportunity to examine the testimony he thought that the request was worthy of respect. He hoped that no Senator would be controlled by either the rumors circulated in the halls or the hotels, or the induences that may be used by those who circulate these rumors. The gentlemen who made the majority report are men of high honor and integrity, and have, no doubt, presented their views of the question in an impartial manner. Yet he believed that the minority were deserving of consideration at the hands of the majority, who should not attempt to force this matter through without due deliberation.

Mr. Parmenyres argued that all the Senator de-

Mr. Parmenyre argued that all the Senator desired was a reasonable time to examine the case, and if the discussion was forced at once the Senators would have no opportunity of voting intelligently. It was a reasonable request that the question might be postponed till next Tuesday, lie wanted only the brief time requested to examine the reports thoroughly and thus vote intelligently without any prejudice.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas 10, neys 15.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the minority report, and argued at length to sustain his position, declaring that great discretion and caution should be used in the matter. Three democrats were absent and there was but one republican absent.

Mr. Woodin moved to amend by making the contested seat question the special order for Tuesday morning, the final vote to be taken at nine o'clock P. M. on that day.

Mr. Bradley salled for a division of the question. The proposition came upon making the question the special order on the motion to take the vote at nine o'clock Tuesday next. Carried.

An old Customer. The gives and the was carried.

An old Customer. Which gives Mr. PARMENTER argued that all the Senator de-

take the vote at nine o'clock Tuesday night, and it was carried.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

The bill relative to gubile watchmen, which gives the Mayor of New York the power to appoint public watchmen and which was introduced by Mr. Oce in the Senate to day. Is the same bill which created such an outery against it last winter when it first made its appearance. If it were to pass all the old taithful private watchmen in the city would be hable to lose their piaces. Last year the meritalism and others, who have their own long tried watchmen, sent up here a strong remonstrance against its passage which had a great deal to do with its final diet.

The CHARTI.

ANY EXTON PRAUD.

Mr. Cashinad, from the themistice on Cities, to-day (as I intimated a few days ago the committee would reported favorably the bill repealing the law passed last winter creating a "charitable commission," and which many people in New York at the time denonned as an outrage on the people. The House agreed to the report, so the one commissioner appointed by Mayor Havemeyer and confirmed by the Aldermen can go his way in peace.

Mr. Spencer's bill in relation to

Mr. Spencer's bill in relation to

Mr. Spencer's bill in relation to
THE DEGREES OF MURDER,
which he introduced to-day, is simply an effort to
have the present law as to murder as amended
last year apply to murder cases which occurred
previous to the time of its passage. As a certain lawyer in New York (who is said to be
interested in cases of murder which occurred pre-

previous to the time of its passage. As a cottain lawyer in New York (who is said to be interested in cases of murder which occurred previous to the passage of the act of 1873, drew up the bill, it is the opinion of some of the members that he knows just what he is about. The tinkering of the present law last year by the addition of two simple words to one of the clauses proved, as every one knows, quite a saving clause to more than one murderer who has since been tried under its provisions. Lawyers in training murder laws—the experience of the past has taugnt—do not always act so much for the benefit of the people as for the interests of their clients; and the present Legislature needs to look at every amendment made to the present law with a little more care than some of its predecessors, even though Mr. Spencer's bill may be offered with intent to benefit the public.

The bill relating to the extension of the tracks of The SRCOND AVENDE RAILWAY, offered in the Senate to-day, contains the same route as the one defined in a similar bill defeated last winter, as will be seen by reference to the legislative proceedings.

The expected fight over the admission of Mr. Sullivan irom

HARRY GENET'S OLD DISTRICT

did not take place, as expected, in the Assembly, owing to a nice little game he played this afternoon on those who were lying in wait to pounce upon him and possibly prevent his being sworn in it he appeared before the bar of the House for that purpose. The fact is, that, accompanied by a rirend and adviser in the matter, and at the suggestion of one of the sharpest members in the Assembly, he quietly went over to the Secretary of State's office and took his oath of onice. By this means, if those who desire to fight him on the legal right of being sworn in at all (li he came before the House) still want to oppose him they must do so now as a member of the Legislature legally entitled to his seat until some one eise can prove a better right to it. The news as to the way Mr. Sullivan had chosen to be sworn in

The New Capitol Building.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1874.
The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee have had several meetings to hear testimony concerning the management of the building of the new Capitol. Thus far no complaints have been made as to any mismanagement, though the committee have invited any one having a complaint to make it. The committee have devoted their time to a thorough examination of the com missioners' books. They say it is their intention to theroughly slit the matter, and, while they are not in favor of changing the plan of the building, if they can find any way to reduce expenses by the reduction of salaries and the number of employes they will recommend that it be done. They are determined to secure a good building with the greatest economy.

HAMILTON NOT FOUND.

The members of the Board of Finance of Jersey City were summoned before the Grand Jury yesterday in relation to the detalcation of the late City Treasurer, Hamilton. The Board of Finance have censured their clerk, Mr. Lee, for his negligence in handing over the official bond to Hamilton. The lollowing gentlemen have signified their willing. ness to become bondsmen for the new Treasurer, Mr. Earle:—Benjamin T. Clarke, James A. Williamson, A. H. Wallis and Mathew Armstrong. The police have as yet found no clew to Hamilton's Inding place.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Profitable Investment of City Funds-A Lesson for New York's Sinking Fund

Commissioners. A full Board of the Long Island City Aldermer unanimously voted yesterday to sell fity-one loss of the city property known as the "Milk Springs." Inis property was purchased a year ago by the Water Board, and, for paying what was claimed to be an exorbitant price for tt, the Mayor and other members of the Board were subjected to an at-tempt at "impeachment" by some members of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Debevoise and his colleagues bought the property for \$500 a lot. The same lots were sold yesterday for \$600 each, and the inhabitants of Long Island City are on the broad grin over the reconection of the Water Board's "impeachment."

FREE SPEECH.

E, 1871.—TRIPLE BURGET.

German Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

FREETHINKERS UNION.

'Let Us Go Out Into the Streets and Fight for Our Rights"-Speeches by Dr. W. F. Lilienthal, Mrs. Lilienthal, Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Job Swinton, William Grindlach, Alexander Jones and Others.

Long before eight o'clock last night, the time an ointed for the opening of the freethinkers' meeting at the Cooper Institute, the approaches to the Great Hall were blocked by a motley crowd of Germana. Loud above the din of foreign tongues could be heard the words "Polizel" and "Constituion" uttered with terrible emphasis. In fact, before the doors were opened a meeting had been nissioners were condemned in unmeasured terms. As eight o'clock grew nigh, the crowd, which was eginning to feel the effect of being lest out in the cold, became very boisterous, and loud calls were made for admission. The usual force of police was at the several entrances, but that platoon of grim visaged constabulary that Superintendent Matsell was to command in person was not to be seen. The absence and scarcity of policemen were noticeable feature of the meeting, and the uninformed pedestrian passing by would have thought that only an ordinary lecture was expected. When the doors were thrown open the rush was terribl to endure and exciting to behold. The crowds went pell-mell down the stone steps and several frail individuals were seriously hurt, but not enough to prevent them from leaving for nome as soon as the great influx ceased. By ten minutes past eight all the seats in the house were occupied and the aisles in the hall were filled. In the corridors outside the hall there were stationed, at convenient intervals for mutual protection, many of the detective force from Police Headquarters. These gentlemen declared it as opinion from the first that the meeting would be a very quiet affair. As to the preserva tion of the public peace the sequel proved the excellence of their judgment; but never was a more poisterous or demonstrative audience gathered in stepped forward on the platform until Mr. Gerau inished his speech the hall resounded to the applause of the audience

THE AUDIENCE was composed for the most part of apparently intellectual Germans, with a sprinkling of ladies, and fanatics, noticeable from the rest of the assembly by their découété collars, loud neckties and flowing ocks. This last named species were loud and conradical was advanced by a speaker. Two of these ong-haired gentlemen, who were in the middle alsie, near the door, continually interrupted the speakers by crying "Louder!" and they made hemselves otherwise conspicuous by request The great body of the audience went to the meet ing evidently to get advice, judging from the man-ner in which they showed their appreciation of everything that pointed towards common sense,

THE STAGE. The stage was not decorated in any way, nothing but the plain lecturn, with its single gas jet, inter-vening to interrupt the vista through to the back. form were seated most of the members of the Committee of Safety of the Internationals. A great many ladies were on the platform, but few were visible from the auditorium, owing to their having kept well in the rear behind their male cicerones.

Dr. P. W. LILIENTHAL called the meeting to order. He said the union of free thinkers were ready to guard and protect the rights of citizens n this crisis. They held a meeting three days after the riot and concluded to protest against this flagrant violation of the right of free asthis fiagrant violation of the right of free assemblage. They had issued a protest, but the printer was afraid to be cited to Police Headquarters, and the proprietor of the place of meeting, which had first been decided upon, refused to admit them to the hall because he was afraid that the police would not like it. When they tried to obtain cooper Institute the managers of the hall had first to consuit with the Police Commissioners, who were gracious enough, however, to consent to the holding of the meeting. Elements had been introduced, however, which tended to disturb

introduced, however, which tended to disturb them, and he hoped they would preserve the dignity of the assembly. ("Bravo.")

Dr. E. W. Horber spoke in German. He said the only safeguaris which they wanted were those likely to protect them against the clubs of the police. It they could not obtain this protection from the police they would know

They had met this evening to take some measures against the brutality of the New York police. The German element was sure to respond to this call

They had met this evening to take some measures against the brutality of the New York police. The German element was sure to respond to this call of duty. A venal press had slandered them in every possible manner, although German free thinkers had a greater sense of honor and right than the Chief of Police or the editor of a certain paper. ("Bravo!") They had called them Communists, but who could be more common than Chief Matsell or any of the editors of that paper? ("Bravo!") There was only one right, which was on their side, and one tyranny and brutality, which was on the side of the New York police, ("Bravo!") Why was it that this quiet, cosey society, which generally occupied itself with philosophical questions alone, took such a leading part in this matter? Because the misery and degradation of the workingmen of New York had appealed to all their hearts. They thought that it he Irish had the right to infest the streets once a year in honor of some queer saint named Patrick they might also be allowed to parade for a purpose of their own. If Mark Flangau had the right to carry a green flag Schwab certainly had the right

To CARRY A RED FLAG.

They did not interfere with anybody's belief, and

purpose of their own. If Mark Flanigan and the right to carry a green flag schwab certainly had the right

To CARRY A RED FLAG.

They did not interfere with anybody's belief, and why should any one interfere with their belief, even though tibe a disbelleft? ("Bravo!") The meeting in Tompkins square was first not forbidden by the Park Commissioners, until they revoked, late at night, the permission which they had already given. The Police Commissioners had goaded them on to this act of meanness. And why did they not take possession of the park? No, they set the wurkingmen a trap, in order to revei in a butchery and a clubbing of citizens which must have brought a blush to the face of every citizen. The police was created for purposes of order, yet in Tompkins square the police had created disorder. We to to the venal press which could applied such actions of the police. The present citis was one of vast importance. The station houses were filled every night with hungry, starving workingmen. Ah and the banker cried "Communism?" "Rabble!" The only rabble he knew of was that of the Fifth avenue! The Republic was on the brink OF a TERRIBLE VOLCANO.

It was a duty of society to save its members from death by starvation. This condition could not continue any longer. They had heard proposals of erecting public working places, public universities, and the counter-cry was "communism!" What they wanted was an investigation and examination of the press and clubbed by the police. In Belgium, in Switzerland, and in many European countries the poor had many more privileges and rights than they possessed in this vaunted land of freedom. With Mirabeau they must say to the police, "We are here in the name of the people and to defend their rights." and if they were still not allowed to assemble peaceably they would go out into the streets and fight for their rights.

(Tremendous applause).

not allowed to assemble peaceably they would go out into the streets and fight for their rights. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. John Swinton, who addressed the meeting in English, said the conduct of the police was an outrage on law, decency, humanity and the laborer's misery, and if the people did not maintain their rights their liberty would at last be sotally subverted. If the police could interfere with the freedom of speech in any one direction whatever, they could at once

ABOLISH ALL FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The oppression of any man was the oppression of every main. Twenty years ago the word abolitionist sounded as terrible as the word Communist did now. It was not necessary now to recount the old story, but he saw the wretched masses in Tompkins square, toward whom only Yahoos and not men could have acted as the police did. The prisoners were taken before a police justice, who accused them of Communism and seemed to consider the accusation enough to warrant a conviction. The free people were supposed to rule in this country, and it was a farce and a frand to pretend that a disturbance had been anticipated by the police when they prevented the workingmen from assembling in Tompkins square. The power and advice of moneyed corporations had inspired these outrages. The freedom of speech and meeting mass be maintained at all hazards. He was here to say that the principles of freedom could not be clubbed out of men's heads. Mr. Matsell supposed that the Communists wanted to drink numan blood. (Laughter.) There were elections this year for Congress, and he proposed to ask gentlemen like Messrs. Morton. Rishes and Conkliny if

they intended to enact laws legalizing the acts of

MINW YORK BERALD, SAFERDAY, .

they intended to enact laws legalizing the acts of the MUNICIPAL RIOTERS OF NEW YORK CITT.

The proper servants of the public must be requested and required, for the matter of that, to distand this vile body of police and dismiss their infamous Chief of Police. "(Rravo") All these men who oppressed the laborers, from the President to the Assistant Aidermen, were merely a set of cowards. (Perrific appliance.)

Mrs. Lilienthal, a tall, stout lady, who spoke in a very faint voice, addressed the meeting in German. She said gentlemen who had addressed them before her had told them in more graphic words than she was capable of of the uncalled for and felonious outrage perpetrated upon workingmen in Tompkins square on the 23d of January. They told them that they lived in a republic. Was it an actuality or a mere name? She thought it was the latter; for they told them of a long list of rights they were to have, but she did not see them. Their rights were like the music of a musician playing on a violin without strings in a castle in the air. The constitution afforded them the right of free speech; but the police robbed them of the right

of free speech; but the police robbed them of the right

GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The violations often perpetrated by the police could scaffely have occurred in a monarchical country. Would the police have disturbed Messrs. Astor, Sicewart. Vanderblit, &c., in a meeting of theirs? Oh, no, they would have taken great care to secure them a peaceaole and quiet gathering. And who were the men who were clubbed in Tompkins square? They were the real citizens, the real workers, the real taxpayers. And why were they there? In order to demand work and because they wanted oread for their wives and children. Poor people who were ill were sent to the hospital, and if the community relieved one man it must also relieve the other. The workingmen had a right to expect that the city would relieve their unprecedented sufferings. The workingmen built palaces and had to live in bevels; they wove the rarest stuffs and had to clothe themselves in rags. These were told to leave the park, and beaten and clubbed if they were not quick enough about it. The police knew that they who were around and organized could easily have the upper hand, and they used their superior power mercilessly. The speaker had found honest men benind iron bars and in cells compared to which the menagories in Central Park were

PALACES OF POMP AND SPLENDOR.

("Bravo!") It was the police that violated all

pared to which the menagories in Central Park were

PALACES OF POMP AND SPLENDOR.

("Bravo!") It was the police that violated all order, and not the workingmen, and the police ought to be prosecuted. If men of New York were what they bretended to be they would not rest until they had brought the Police Commissioners into the State Prison. ("Bravo! bravo!") But men would always elect the men foisted upon them by Tammany Hall. Was this already a country where the brutal police club was the supreme symbol of power? The greatest power in a republic was the vote of the people; but instead of using their votes for the maintenance of their most sacred rights they had demeaned themselves by making union bargains with their enemies. She (the speaker) was a woman, and as a woman she would say that if the gentle sex would enter the political arena all brutality and coarseness would vanish at once. (Loud applause.)

applause.)
The following resolutions were then read and adopted amid the loudest applause:—
RESOLUTIONS.
We, citizens of the city of New York, in mass meeting

We, citizens of the city of New York, in mass mecting assembled, declare:—
Whereas on January 13, 1874, quiet citizens intended to assemble on Tempkins square; whereas they were fully entitled to hold this meeting according to the rights granted by the constitution, both of the United States and of the State of New York; whereas this meeting was frustrated by the illegal action of the New York police; whereas, finally, this unhawful dissolution was executed in the most brital manner, regardless of the lite and liborty of our fellow clizzens; therefore, be it Resolved, That we hereby solemnly protest against the violation of our fundamental rights by the authorities of our city;
That we denounce in the most angainst and the sole of our city;

riolation of our fundamental rights by the authorities of our city;

That we denounce in the most unequivocal manner the Park Commissioners for their unwarranted and cowardly compiliance with the arbitrary demands of the Police Commissioners.

That we express our indignation at this wholly unjustifiable and bruial proceeding of the police against those liberding to hold the said meeting:

That we despity and sincerely deplor: the unscriptuousness of the police against those intending to hold the said meeting:

That we despity and sincerely deplor: the unscriptuousness of cracked of our newspapers who, instead of the proceeding of the police against a cracked of the proceeding of the proceeding and the violation of pure of the most important instamental rights without a word of indignation or warning even; that we minutally pledge ourselves to oppose in the most decided manner any inture violation of our rights. That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, the Commissioners and the press.

Mr. Will Ginnblach then delivered the follow-

That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, the Common Councit, the Police Commissioners and the press.

Mr. W. Ginnblach then delivered the following address:—Ladies and gentlemen, the speakers who have preceded me have told you at length of the unmitigated outrage perpetrated in Tompkins square on the 15th of this month. We are nere to protest against this outrage which some—I am sorry to say too many—regard with an apathy which, in the face of the facts, is incomprehensible to me. We are here to work up those people who smoke good cigars, drink good beer and club laboring men for attempting to ask for what belongs to them. These gentlemen of polite indolence would like to reduce the pay of the laboring classes so as to accordingly increase the quality of their smoke and drilk. In fact, the times when a man could go home after working eight hours and feet conscious of his wages have gone among the things that were. Not without and the gone, a workingman is, a workingman and will ever remain such. He works to improve his condition, and in so doing only follows the example of those men who say he commits treasor in so doing. If we cannot say what we think we are an abortion on manhood and a living ite on freedom. The grand objection to us is that we are Communists and internationalists! Is not the priestcraft which cries out against us an international as well as we? (Cries of "Yes!" and "That's so!") You answer yes; then why not suppress it; it is older and stronger than we.

Mr. Alexander Jones said—An! if words were only deed; ah! if meetings could only effect revolutions, the state of the future would no longer be

A STATE OF THE FUTURE.

They listened to the speeches, they adopted resolutions, and then went home with the pleasing conviction that they had once more saved the counconviction that they mad once more saved the coun-try. (Laughter.) Providence had been kind to them in giving them the blessings of the police. The police were not satisfied with having trodden upon a defenceless assemblage of workingmen, but they must use their power to prevent even a future peaceable meeting. Now the question was, future peaceable meeting. Now the question was, Where was this tyranny to end? It was this question which had led thousands to this hall to-night, as be hoped, with the firm resolution not only to crush this arbitrary power, but to root out this entire system of deceit and fraud and villainy. How many noble lives had been immolated on the altar of the Republic, and now they saw outrages here for which they could only find precedents in Russia and Turkey. He thought it was indicrous to confine this discussion merely to that particular violation of the right of free meeting. He would like to know what rights were not being violated constantly by

tion of the right of free meeting. He would like to know what rights were not being violated constantly by

EVERY OFFICIAL IN THE LAND.

from the President down to the most brutal and ignorant policeman? It was all one system of corruption and hypocrisy and falsehood. What must the country have come to if 3,000 or 4,000 men could not assemble penceably witout been dispersed by the clubs of the police! Well, history had taught them a great lesson. To-day, when they had still strength enough to fight for their rights, they could easily accomplish what they would find impossible to do after having been reduced by years of starvation and misery. There was only one remedy, and that was organization from house to house, from ward to ward, from city to city and from State to State. Everywhere the spark of freedom would light a fame, and they would soon be able to cope with the arbitrary power of the police, who then would have to fee before the champions of right and justice. ("Bravo!") Oh, but there were people who would say, "this is winter, and in a few months coal will be much cheaper. Let us wait." He would warn them against this delay. Let them write one word on their banner, "Organization!" and then they would surely conquer.

Mr. Julius Kaupman, a turner, said that this attack upon Tompkins square would, perhaps, be the first means of liberating the people from the

present regime of
TYRANNY, BIGOTRY AND OPPRESSION.
The Republic did not rest upon the foundation of clubs and police, but upon the self-esteem of citizens, and by occurrences such as those in Tompkins square they must all lose their respect for free institutions. Could any citizen preserve his self-esteem when he knew that he was hable to be clubbed by a policeman if he dared to go to a peaceable gathering? What was the next consequence? The citizens also learned to lear the police as a power to which he must low, whether they be in the right or wrong. Well, as soon as this condition of things prevalled the "citizen" ceased to exist and the "subject" began to take his place. Could they have respect for elaws which compelled workingmen to hear the vapid nonsense of ministers on Sunday instead of enjoying themselves with the great works of poetry and mustc? He spoke to those who knew how much to drink, and could they have respect for temperance laws, devised to keep sots out of the gutter who could not be kept out of it by any other means? ("Bravor") The laws were enforced and relaxed according to the likings of politicians, and how TYRANNY, BIGOTRY AND OPPRESSION.

other means? ("Bravo") The laws were enforced and relaxed according to the likings of politicians, and how

COULD SUCH LAWS BE RESPECTED?

They were now fast approaching a time when but lew remnants of the glorious old structure of tree-dom would exist. Prederick the Great had declared that money, money and money was necessary to carry on a war, and money money and money as necessary now to obtain political power. So long as they supported a platform because it was republican or democratic, and not because it was right or wrong, they could not possibly boast of possessing a free government in the true sense of the word. But, perhaps, the time might come when men would be elected to offices who would really be their servants and represent their interests, and then the loreigners would no longer be regarded as citizens of the second class. Then they, as loreigners, would have something to do with the government, but now they stood aloof from it. Might they not despair? The name of Freedom, as William Tell said, was founded on God. (Terrific appliause.)

Dr. Alexander Grau, a tall, nervous gentleman, whose head was completely hidden behind clouds of hair, and who spoke principally with his hands and legs, said it was time to remind the people what they owed to them said.

THEY MUST SUTRI IT.

The slaves of an arbitrary power were not represented at this meeting. They who aked their slaves were disgraceful villains. Such men belanced droperly to the despotisms of Asia and not leaned to properly to the despotisms of Asia and not

the Republic of America. The speaker descanted at length against the bigotry and hypocrisy "of this nation." They who came here to this American world without these pretensions of virtue and plety could of course not prevail against the brutal power of the boiloc. Should they prostitute themselves before a spectral phantom of freedom, before a thieves' ideal of liberty. (Finging about wildly his hands and arms.) There was a sense of honor inborn in Germans which prevented them from bowing to this thieves' ideal. Au, but, alast the German's purse strings were not less tight than those of a Yankee. He thought his friends were suffering under the idleness which had been called "greenbacks." These police souls were well known by them, and they understood the rotten system of laziness, corruption and licentiousness which they protected in this priest ridden country. Liberty was dead in this priest ridden country. Liberty was dead in this priest ridden country. Liberty was dead in this priest ridden to the people, and instead of free meetings they had the police stations and the Tombs.

A Voice—I move that we adjourn.

Dr. Gera—Wie? (Taking a drop of water.) The count regime had taken the piace of the government by the people. Would they tolerate this any longer?

And in the same rhapsodical strain the speaker, who assumed the most tragical attitudes, went on for an hour.

After langhing at the comical salites of this speaker the meeting separated with three cheers for the Preethinkers' Union.

THE CAPMAKERS' STRIKE.

Meeting of the Strikers in Michael's Hall, Essex Street, and in Covenant Hall, Orchard Street-Over 2,000 Hands Out of Work.

if perhaps a little highly colored by themselves.

goes far to show that there is much reason in their

demands. They say that work for which the manufacturers paid \$1 50 and \$1 25 is now down to forty-five cents. That in times gone by they could have easily earned \$20 per week working ten hours, and that now it is impossible to make half this sum in twelve hours' work. Meantime house rent, beef, bread, clothing and all the other necessities of life have remained at their former high prices, so that the workman who now earns less than half of what he did formerly, and whose expenses still linger at war prices, is more than doubly worse of than in past years. The grinding injustice of the employers has driven their hands to desperation. The workmen say that they are being gradually reduced to starvation and poverty, and that, no matter how hard a man works, he can hardly earn a bare sufficiency for the needs of life; also that their scantily clothed, wretchedly led families are forced to take reinge in the siums of the

renting tenements in desirable parts of it. A meeting of the men and women on strike took place yesterday afternoon in Michael's Hall, Essex street. It was made up almost exclusively of Ger man workmen. The addresses, setting forth the grievances of the strikers and advising them to hold out, were delivered in German. At times the meeting, which was held by the men employed in the house of Messrs. Korn Brothers, South Fifth avenue, was very boisterous, three or four speakers frequently having the floor at once. The burden of the speakers' tale of woe was to this effect :-

city amid contaminating examples of vice and

wretchedness, for their wages will not admit of

The panic did not hurt the cap trade, for, no matter how things went in other respects, people had to use headgear. There are only two good seasons in the year for the capmakersspring and fall—and then only nt eight weeks in each of these periods were what might be called "pushing times." In the interval manufacturers make up goods to supply the market during the seasons Formerly the regular workmen were exclusively employed in the making up of goods. Of late the employed in the making up of goods. Of late the manufacturers have engaged a large number of girls, who work long hours and earn a small weekly pittanee, scarcely enabling them to exist, while they take away employment from the men who have made the captrade the business of their lives. At the present time men who can turn out eighteen dozens of caps weekly, at fifty cents per dozen, "working like a horse" to accomplish this task, earn but \$\frac{9}{2}\$ a week. The same kind of cap (the traveller's) was at one time paid for at the rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per dozen. Then, there is the conductor's cap, for which the workman used to receive \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for he working like a horse". The part dozen for it. The operative formerly got \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for dozen for the linen hat; it now brought him thirty-seven and a half cents. The pested, or waterproof cap that a while back the workman made up for forty cents, fitsy cents and sometimes seventy-five cents he has to turn out now for twelve cents the dozen.

The strike, which commenced last Wednesday, it it is expected will be kept up until the manulacturers come to some agreement. In the meanwhite delegations from the different manufactories will meet daily to concert measures for the general good of the strikers.

The demands of the workmen have not yet assumed a definite figure, but a reporter of the Heratin found by conversing with a number of them that a rise of from eighteen to twenty-five per cent upon present rates will be insisted upon.

It is claimed that heer are at least 1,500 persons engaged about the city in the manufacturing of caps, and that nearly all of these have turned manufacturers have engaged a large number of

them that a rise of from eighteen to twenty-free per cent upon present rates will be insisted upon. It is claimed that there are at least 1,500 persons engaged about the city in the manufacturing of caps, and that hearly all of these have turned out. Without exaggeration, there must be at least 1,000 hands on strike, probably more.

The following are the principal manufacturing establishments from which the strikers have turned out:—

Marks Brothers & Co., Greene street, 53 hands; Marks & Lasky, Greene street, 49 hands; Shwats Brothers & Co., Greene street, 76 hands; Marks & Co., Greene street, 59 hands; Shwats Brothers, South Fifth avenue, 75 hands; S. Korn & Brothers, South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Marks Brothers, South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Newfords & Co., South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Charles Foxe's Sons, South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Charles Foxe's Sons, South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Charles Foxe's Sons, South Fifth avenue, 150 hands; Rothstein, Broome street, 40 hands; Markeveich & Petch, Bring street, 40 hands; Markeveich & Petch, Broome street, 25 hands; S. Wolfe, South Fifth avenue, 50 hands.

Broome street, 25 hands; S. Wolfe, South Fifth avenue, 50 hands.

The meeting in Covenant Hall, Orchard street, last evening, was a very large one. Their must have been 700 or 800 men present. As at Michael's Hall, the addresses were, with one exception, in German. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest order and decorum. The men were moved to the utmost depths of their souls. The meeting was presided over by Mr. William Ober. Mr. Weiner, for the gratification of the lew present who did not speak German, made an address in English.

The speaker admitted that the general duiness of trade for the last two years compelled manuacturers to adopt measures of strict economy. The different sections of the trade—the finisher, operator and blocker—all left the unfortunate effects of this, for when the masker is glutted prices must go down. Here the speaker recited the decline of prices already set forth. He

LECTURE BY DR. HOLLAND.

Brimfull of kindly advice was the lecture of the well known humorist, Dr. J. G. Holland, at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. His subject was "The Elements of Personal Power," and the genial style in which he discussed it quite enraptured the large audience in attendance. Without going much into detail the lecturer asserted some solu truths to the effect that to achieve power was to achieve honor. He plainly told his hearers that the first element of power was honesty—absolute intellectual and moral honesty. The boctor thought that strong will was another important element of power. Seli-possession, in its brondest sense, self-confidence and self-control formed some of the elements of personal power. The boctor adverted to the fact that courage always commanded admiration. Sympathy, too, had a place as an element of power. In fine, knowledge, expression, earnestness and enthutruths to the effect that to achieve power knowledge. expression, carnestness and enthu-siasm formed, with faith and character, vital ele-ments of personal power. It is almost needless to add that Dr. Holland was heartly appreciated.

POLICE MATTERS.

An investigation will be held this morning before Commissioner Gardner into the missing stude of the late Mr. Wilcox. The public will be excluded from the trial and each witness examined sepa-

BURNING OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1874.

A large number of persons visited the scene of the recent destructive fire at the Olympic Theatre. The south wall, which was pulled down on Thurs. day, fell against the parochial residence attached to St. John's Catholic church, and forced inward, probably a foot out of line, a portion of the wall of the dwelling near the third story windows. The security of the structure, however, is by no means endangered. The portion of the eastern wall left standing will be pulled down to-morrow. Since the fire it has become evident that the building

THE GLAUCUS.

Burning of the Metropolitan Company's Steamer at Her Wharf in Boston-The Hull, Machinery and Cargo Badly Damaged.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1874. The steamship Giancus, of the Metropolitan line, plying between here and New York, together with her cargo, was budly injured by fire at her wharf in this city this forenoon. She left New York on Wednesday morning, filled with an immense cargo of merchandise of varied description, from a cask of wine and a toy carriage to a large quantity of kerosene oil, cotton, flour and other produce. She arrived at her destination-Central wharf-last evening, being consigned to H. M. Whitney, agent of the company. The fire, from appearances, originated near the smokestacks, between decks. Gaining ground, it soon after butst through the upper deck and threatened to destroy the steamer, with her valuable cargo. A second alarm was given, which brought additional assistance to the scene. Powerful streams of water from the land steamers and the fireboat William Flanders were directed on the flames and did good execution. The tugboat Osborne also performed good service, and between them all they succeeded in confining the flames to a comparatively small compass.

The fire, however, worked its way into the kerosene oil and burned there and among other portions of the cargo for a considerable time, until the vessel, weighed down by the immense weight of her cargo and the water let into her, sunk nearly to the main deck, thoroughly saturating the merchandise on board.

How much the steamer is injured cannot be told until she is pumped out and her cargo has been dis-charged. The hull is apparently but little damaged, but the upper deck is considerably injured, though not wholly destroyed. Her machinery will doubtless prove to be more or less injured. But little of the cargo was removed, and, while only a small portion of it was burned, nearly everything on board will be damaged by water.

THE CONSIGNEES

are 200 in number and among them are the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, who had on board 101 sacks of wool; Hilton, Weston & Co., 42 sacks; Harding, Gray & Dewey, 32 sacks, and others having smaller quantities, summing up about 400 bales. Bennett, Rand & Co. had 10 barrels of apparrels, and besides these, other consignees have various quantities of flour, liquors, &c. It is very difficult to learn the exact amount of the losses and insurance by the fire. As the steamer was not entirely destroyed the loss may not reach a higher figure than \$100,000, if, indeed, it is so high as that. She is insured for \$180,000 in New York offices. The cargo might be valued at

\$200,000.
THE MANAGERS OF THE LINE manifest a great deal of reticence concerning the matter, and express an opinion that it would be better to say nothing about the fire. A fair outside and "unauthorized" estimate, however, would

place the total damage to the vessel and cargo at about \$250,000. The Glaucus was a steam propeller, built in New York city by Van Dusen in 1864, and was formerly owned in Providence, R. I., at that time being one of the boats of the Neptune Steamship Company. Her burden was 1,848 tons and she had two decks: she was built of oak and was cross-braced with iron. Her dimensions were 245 feet in length, 40 feet in width and 17 feet in depth. She had six

bulkheads and was in every respect a good vessel. The Wrecking Company has sent one of its steamers to remove the cotton and heavy goods from the steamer, and the work of pumping her out has already commenced. The company owners will reclaim her from her present condition under the supervision of the underwriters' agent. A very small portion of the cargo, including some flour and groceries, was removed during the night previous, and were of course saved.

SUMNER'S PATRIOTISM.

The Legislature Loth to Leave Summer to His Duties in the United States Senate-The Battle Flag Resolution

The Massachusetts Legislature was occupied today in debating and considering the loyalty and patriotism of Charles Sumner, her venerable senior representative in the United States Senate. It the reconciliation of peace begun, and the reconstruction of the government was perfected, on the 2d of December, 1872, Mr. Summer introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the "Army Register," or placed on the regimental was contained in a preamble to the effect that, Whereas the national unity and good will among fellow citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, it was therefore contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war." This bill excited much debate in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1872, and the result was the passage of the following rebuke

the result was the passage of the following rebuke by that body:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled. That whereas a bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Massachusetts, providing that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States; and Whereas the passage of such a bill would be an insult to the loyal sodiery of the nation and depreciate their grand achievements in the late rebellion; therefore, Resolved, that such legislative meets the unqualified condemnation of the people of this Common wealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress copies of these resolutions.

Since the assembling of the present Legislature

Since the assembling of the present Legislature

there has been a perfect avalanche of petitions for the expunging of the resolves of the 1872 Legislature from the State records, all of which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and, without any public hearing, they have reported in favor of the petitioners. The question ported in favor of the petitioners. The question of accepting the report came up in the Senate this afternoon, on which occasion a powerful speech in the affirmative was made by President Loring. The Senate gallery, as well as the floor, was crowided to its utmost capacity with interested listeners, and the cloquent defence of the Senator by President Loring was loudly and requently applauded. At the concussion of his speech, Senator Baily, of the Bunker Hill district, who is a soldier and believes that the present Legislature should stand by the action of the body of 1872, moved that there be a public hearing granted to those who snared in his belief. This motion was lost, but the report will not be accepted or rejected until after other Senators have expressed their views.

APPOINTMENT OF CANADIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30, 1874. A cable despatch announces that Vicar General Jamot, of the Toronto diocese, has been appointed by the Pope to be Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, and Kev. D. B. Crinnon, Vicar General of the London (Canada West) diocese, has been raised to Bishop of Hamilton.

A GANG OF CALIFORNIA DESPERADOER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30, 1874. The notorious murderer and robber, Tiburcio Vasquez, with a gang of about twenty desperadoes, has been discovered camped in a remote part of Kern county, in this State. The Sneriff of that county, with a strong force of men, has gone to fight and capture the gang.

THE LOWENSTEIN TRIAL

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1874. In the Lowenstein murder trial to-day testimony was given as to the finding of the body, the postmortem examination, the purchase of the barber snop in New York by Lowenstein and his employ-ment by Grundewald in Brooklyn. No new lacts were, however, elicited.

RESIGNATION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30, 1874. A despatch just received from Newtoundland states that the government of that province re-